FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, MAY 15, 1851. The current number of the Quarterly Review, in an article headed "LORD JOHN RUSSELL." in which it reviews the circumstances of the late Ministerial crisis, and the probable consequences of the present state of political parties and public feeling and opinion in England, has the following very remarkable passages:

"We are confident that the experience of the next few months will give proof that there is no other than a Conservative Government possible, or, to speak plainly, no alternative between a strong Conservative Government and a Republic. We conscientiously believe that the crisis of the monarchy long approaching, cannot be far distant, and we trust that this danger (which every day will, we predict, render more and more urgent) may rally to the conservative, that is, th constitutional cause, two important classes in Parliament and the country, not yet included in the conservative forces : first, a class not so numerous as it used to be, but still consider able and highly respectable—those who support a Govern-ment because it is, and while it is, a Government, and who abandon it only when it abandons itself: and, secondly, those Whigs of the old school, whose party having died, as it were, whose principles have in former times always been the maintenance of the constitution in Church and State as settled at the revolution-principles which the Bedfords and the Devonshires, the Fitzwilliams and the Spencers, and the rest of the great Whig aristocracy, have always professed as the guide of their political conduct. A common danger should ally us in a common defence of our common principles, and the greatness of the peril may become again, as it did upon the lifting of BURKE's trumpet half a century ago, our best pre-

At the conclusion of this dissertation, the Reviewer, (supposed to be Mr. Croker,) when speaking upon the subject of protection, says:

But this is a question which, though a Government may and ought to bring it before the people, the people them-selves must answer at the next general election, which cannot he now for distant. The result of that general election wil be the most momentous perhaps that was ever so decided. In the state of parties and factions, and the struggle of principles, not only in England, but in the whole European world, we can hardly doubt that the real and ultimate question will be between monarchy and republic; and upon that issue we hope that it would be tres on to common sense as well as to the constitution to doubt of the result."

Lord John Russell's announcement of his in-Reviewer.

self that any enlargement of the popular franchise is compa-tible with the stability of any Administration, or with the due power and authority of the aristocratical and monarchical branches of the Government, we should think worse of his nderstanding than we ventured ever to do of his measures. the foundations of the old British constitution, for he himself called it a revolution; and it was as such that the great body of the conservatives opposed it. The Duke of Wellington asked, prophetically, how, with such a Parliament as the new reform bill must produce, 'the Royal Government was to be carried on?' The result has been slowly justifying these fears; and, though property has continued to have sufficient weight in the constituencies to prevent so rapid a change as was at first expected, every succeeding session has paid an additional tribute to the democratic principle. The present session will, if the present Ministry lasts, be no exception. We cannot foretell what measures it may attempt, and still less what it may perfect; but we can already see that, partly through its weakness, partly through its radical tender it has already given, what we must be allowed to call the revolutionary party considerable advantages."

The Quarterly Review is not the only journal, nor is the Conservative (which, in this connexion, means the Tory) party, the only party which perceives the democratic tendency of public opinion that article, and, in the same proportion, cotton, being less in England. The Laily News, which may be re- in demand, would fall; so that, at the very outset, the subgarded as the organ of liberal reformers, has the following passage in its article upon Mr. ROEBUCK's observations to Lord John Russell, respecting the division on Lord NAAS's motion on the Irish distilleries, which we alluded to in our last letter:

"If there were only two parties to be consulted on the the East." enance or overthrow of a Ministry, Mr. Roebuck's members present on such an occasion, it might be easy enough to exclaim, as Mr. Roebuck advises Lord John Russell, I will not lend myself any longer to such a state of things. But if 'such a state of things' is a 'state of things' likely to recur continually, under any Ministry-likely to be aggravated, rather than relieved, by popular extensions of the re-presentative system; as aggravated hitherto it assuredly has been by such extensions, whether affecting England or Ire-tand—why, then it so far approaches the normal state of things that it must be met otherwise by any administration than by merely throwing up their cards in a huff. Or it must be admitted that the Wellington question has become insolu-ble: 'How is the Queen's Government to be carried on "

There is, in truth, a third party to be taken account of. The common assumption, when parliamentary adhesion to any Ministry appears lax and lukewarm, is that Ministers needs must be the peccant party, and that the collective six hundred and fifty-eight would be sure to follow leaders who showed them game worth following. This is equivalent to that the government of the country should always be in the van of some popular movement—always in position to bring a strong 'pressure from without' to bear on their backward or laggard adherents. It must be sufficient to state such an implied requirement, to show that it is incom patible with all government whatever.

"But there is a third party to be taken account of, as the ultimate arbiter between Ministers and Parliaments: we ment is scepted as public opinion. That great body cannot be kept continually in excited pressure upon its representatives. Any Government which should so seek its moving power, would conduct the country through political revolu-tions to political apathy. Excitement is not the normal state of a sober people; nor producing it the proper part of a wise or honest Government. But without a nominated or cor ment-power, how is the Queen's Government to be car-ried on? rupted Parliament, and without a perpetual popular-excite

"Why, by letting the public clearly see the state of the case, and enforce its own judgment on it. The Queen's Government never will again be carried on with the old oiled machinery. It may be carried on by the public getting clear understanding of the true nature of a popular Legisla-ture, the infinite diversities of the individual moving-springs, which more or less capriciously affect its collective action. Mr. Roebuck said, 'I can well understand the 'oh' of some disappointed follower of the Government.' The public should understand how the course of a very few years never fails to produce a very large number of 'disappointed follow-ers of the Government,' of men whose ambition has not been served, whose love of distinction has not been gratified; who have not, in a word, found their personal account in swelling the ranks of their party. These are the sure ultimate defaulters on pinching divisions; and it is the business of their constituents to keep them to their colors, if they are not of opinion that the national interests would be served by

"Lord John Russell's language of last night was, in fact, an sppeal to the public; and under a popularly extended re-presentative system such appeals are inevitably of increasing frequency. No Minister can hold a Parliament long in hand by force of mere ascendency of character or official influences. These have been lost, in a great measure, over the composition, or over the conduct of Parliament. Thence failures of party discipline and steady support are incidents all Ministries must make up their mind toof this Ministry in particular. Were they so, there would be as much of alacrity to succeed as of slackness to support

These strictures, from directly opposite parties, agreeing as they do in their conclusions, are yet diametrically at issue respecting the means by which the approaching crisis is to be met. The exist, in fact that the "Queen's Government" can-Government partakes of the leading features of with the rapidity of thought. We have employed two invisible the age-progress and improvement. A very large agents to annihilate time and space, and we have now have majority of the people of England are, we have no

upon the subject, proposes to diminish very coniderably the number of naval officers on the active list, and to remove to permanent half-pay those who have become unfit for employment. The number of admirals is to be gradually reduced from 150 to 99; the captains from 500 to 350; ommanders from 828 to 450, and lieutenants from 2,147 to 1.200. The Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill has advanced into mmittee, by a vote of 282 against 203; 209 Liberals and 73 Conservatives voting with Ministers, and 160 Protectionists and 9 English and 34 Irish Liberals voting against them. The accounts of the Board of Trade, which have been made up for the first quarter of the current year, present very enouraging results. The exports for the present and the two

preceding years stand as follows:	
1849	£12,822,033
1850	
1851	16,523,196
There is also a great increase in th	he quantity of raw ma-
terials imported, compared with 1850	. For instance:
	1050 1051

1,552,219 Wool, lbs......8,419,364 10,314,824 Hemp, cwt. 103,274 148,751 Flax, on the contrary, has decreased from 115,694 cwt. n 1850 to 96,162 cwt. in 1851. The export of cotton, wool, and raw siik has also very much increased, and so has the amount of grain and flour, fruits, sugar, tea, and wine entered for home consumption; coffee has diminished nearly a million of pounds in quantity; the importation of live animals for food has very much increased; that of salted provisions largely diminished; rice about the same as last year;

ished 115,000 pounds.	m.
The British tonnage inwards has increased	Tons. 134,003 164,892
Total increase	298,895
The British tonnage outwards has increased Foreign	
Total increase	186,662

spirits diminished 44,000 gallons; tobacco has also dimin-

The flax question continues to attract a great deal of attention. The following statistics have been published in connexion with it. The foreign flax imported into England in 1849 was 90,340 tons; in 1850 it amounted to 91,097 tons. The annual produce of England and Ireland does not exceed 30,000 tons. There are 374 linen factention to bring into Parliament a measure for the tories in England, Scotland, and Ireland, containing extension of the elective franchise has awakened 965,631 spindles and 3,670 power looms, and employing all this constitutional and monarchical zeal in the 68,434 persons; the work done being equal to the hand labor of 1,166,800 persons. The quantity of linen and yarn "If," says he, "Lord JOHN RUSSELL can persuade him- exported in 1850 was, in value, £4,845,030; the quantity kept for home consumption was valued at £9,700,000; together, £14,545,030.

The question whether flax can be substituted to any great extent for cotton has been solved so far as to prove that the 4 Lord JOHN RUSSELL cannot deny that the reform bill shook former may be spun by the machinery which has hitherto been used for the latter, the flax having been previously subjected to a process, mechanical or chemical, or partly both. Messis. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, say upon this subject :

"All this is very well so far as it goes, but one or two considerations convince us that the proposed innovation cannot be productive of either present or ultimate benefit. In the first place, the flax must be greatly weakened. In its natural state it consists of fibres fifteen to twenty-five inches long; and were these shortened to one or two inches, as they would require to be, it is manifest that the strength of yarn spun therefrom would be materially diminished; secondly, there would be no advantage on the score of economy, because flax can scarcely be called cheaper than cotton-by weight it is; but when we bear in mind its greater specific gravity and heavier waste, as well as the cost attending the proposed method of preparation, we should find that ultimately it is not cheaper, the reverse; lastly, were the system to become general, as has been aptly observed, the demand for flax thence resulting would necessarily advance the already high price of stitution would check-mate itself, and consequently cease.' It is our belief, then, that no permanent good can result from these experiments, and we think the evil complained of can only be effectually remedied by taking decisive steps for extending the culture of cotton on a large scale to other lands, and more especially to the British possessions in

We coincide in great measure with these observations, bu might possibly be sound advice, on the recurrence of such | we think the agitation of the question will produce one valuindications of lukewarm support as the division last night on Lord Naas's motion. If Ministers had only to consult their soil, and to the great advantage of the agricultural interest, the ninety thousand tons of flax which we have hitherto been compelled to import every year from foreign countries.

> The sanitary condition of London, judging from the last reek's returns of deaths, has certainly not improved—the leaths this week being 1,041; last week they were 994; the everage of ten years being 940. The births were 1,572; their verage is 1,341. The births during the last three months n England and Wales were 157, 374, the deaths 105,446howing an increase of population of 51,928. The number of emigrants from English ports was 48,928, and including Scotland and Ireland, 56,072; but all the emigration from English ports must not be considered as in reduction of the English population, for many thousands of Irish people

The GREAT EXHIBITION has, thus far, advanced vithout a single accident or discouraging circumstance; every thing which could tend to accident or failure has been most carefully guarded against by the foresight of the Commissioners and Committees. Fire, that most dangerous and destructive of enemies, has been most especially the object of attention; and here a peculiarly happy combination of circumstances has placed at the disposal of the managers of this great World's Fair a new and powerful agent as an opponent of fire, in Mr. PHILLIPS's simple but wonderfully effective " Fire Annihilators," a number of which are dispersed through the Glass Palace. The old enemy of fire-water-is in most ases powerful enough to gain the victory in its contests with its antagonistic elements; but water would preve almost as destructive to the rich stores of art, science, and labor which adorn the building as fire. Hence it is peculiarly fortunate that, at this juncture, when the collected wealth of the industry and ingenuity of almost every nation on the earth's surface is gathered under one vast roof, the skill of man should also have provided the means of preserving the rich ollection from its most insidious enemy, fire, without emloving the almost equally destructive agent, water. Philips's Fire Annihilators-small portable machines-operate y means of a chemically prepared gas, perfectly innoxiou o life, and productive of no injury to property; its application instantaneously subdues the flame, and a great practical result is effected which may be said to interest all mankind. We consider this discovery of Mr. Phillips likely to have a great practical influence upon the proprietary interests of the country. Organized companies, with large capitals, have been formed in England, and one upon a large scale is about being established in France, to place the use of this Fire Annihilator within the reach of the community, by substituting, through the agency of fire insurances, the new mode of extinguishing fires, instead of the old one by fire engines, &c. Phillips's portable machines are distributing daily from the office of the English company in Leandenhall street to all parts of the Empire, and their use is attended with almost universal success. Her Majesty's Palaces at Windsor, St. James, and Buckingham House are supplied with the "Annihilator," and so are the residences of the principal nobility and gentry. The chief manufactaring establishments in Manchester, &c. have adopted them. The leading public journals speak unanimously in their praise and efficacy. Mr. DICKENS has dedicated nearly an entire number of his " Household Words" to a description of their importance, and Lord BROUGHAM lately said that "he Tory Review holds that no Administration can hoped before long no vessel would be allowed to put to sea without having Phillips's fire annihilators on board." Your not be carried on, if the elective franchise con. readers must not be weary with this long account of this tinues to be increased; whilst the Whig or Re. great invention; we regard it as one of the principal discoveformers' journal as decidedly asserts that no Ad- ries, and one of the greatest blessings, of this age of progress ministration can efficiently and satisfactorily hold and improvement—an age which has witnessed the subjuits position unless such extension of suffrage and gation of steam to the locomotive wishes of man, and the employother reforms are granted; unless, in fact, the ment of the electric fluid to communicate his desires and wants

were imperfections which have since been remedied. Goods continue to be received from various countries; a certain.

930. The "trotting sulkey" sent by G. W. Warson, of Philadelphia, attracted, from its lightness and elegance of pointment until he is in Lisbon. In the mean time he issues where between them. construction, the particular attention of the Duke of WEL- all documents in the name of the Queen. There is great In the House of Commons the other night Lord PALMERS. wife of Mr. Fox, one of the contractors, on his arm. What Queen in favor of the Prince Royal, a boy of fourteen. It is publish provinces of Turkey. may be adapted," says the Morning Chronicle, "to the by the proclamation of a republic. All the troops are gone tions in FRANCE, the extreme, or Red Republicans, streets of Boston, Philadelphis, or New York, but it is doubt- over to Saldanha. Two men-of-war have been sent by the have succeeded in electing their candidates. There ed whether they would stand the bumping and straining of a British admiral to Oporto, with urgent despatches for Sal- is a rumor that the Minister of War has given or-London pavement." Mr. Perkins's baker's oven, heated by danha. The second editions of this morning's papers anvisiters to the exhibition increases daily; her Majesty and with only one servant, having engaged a second class passage Prince ALBERT, and some of the royal children, are almost on board the Iberia steamer which left Lisbon on the 9th. daily visiters. The receipts at the doors amounted in nine Letters from Rown state that the heads of three of the raost days to £12,937.10, and with the sale of season tickets important families in the Papal States have addressed a meduring that time to more than £18,000. The Commissioners are now busy making arrangements for the reception of the him to use his influence in the Vatican to promote such re- MONTEBELEO, and other notabilities were present. great crush of visiters when the low prices commence. Sev- forms as the interests of the country generally demand. The eral clergymen have written to them announcing their inten- memorial says, that, as Pro Nono was restored by French tion of bringing up with them all their parishioners in a body. bayonets, France is bound in honor and justice not to abangeneral desire is felt that every facility should be given to don the people to the misrule with which political and finanthe industrial classes to enable them to see and enjoy the cial affairs are at present conducted. The names of the memagnificent spectacle which their labor has created. A series morializing parties are among the most distinguished of Rof hospitalities has commenced in connexion with this great Buckingham Palace. The British artists have welcomed there had been friendly communications with the French Go- ably to the Government. their brethren, the foreign sculptors, with a dinner at Willis's rooms, St. James's, at which the most delightful feeling pre by French troops; and neither of the two Governments were its ultimatum concerning Kossuru and his companions. vailed, and it was proved that genius, talent, and high and liberal sentiment are not confined to any particular race or nation. A would be followed by the occupation of Rome by others; and grand entertainment will be given by the benchers of the inner therefore he had thought it best to leave it with the French emple to the distinguished foreigners in London. The Lord Government to decide when and how the present occupation Mayor is making arrangements to receive them in a series of could be best dispensed with. parties at the Mansion house. The Corporation of London through their labors at the press. In fact, all ranks and classes make the grand exhibition really a means of improvement and On the other hand, we find it asserted that Germany is rush
| Document of the provided in the pr enjoyment to the vast concourse of people who will be drawn together. The contractors for the catalogue sell on an average 10,000 copies of it every day. It is a very singular fact that both CHAUCER and SPENCER have, in their poetical

n Hyde Park : more upon this curious subject in our next. Our Theatres and places of amusement are well attended, but offer no particular novelty. The most prominent literary productions of the week are, Eustace; an Elegy by the Right Hon. C. TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT, M. P., brother to Mr. Tennyson, the newly-appointed Laureate. Miss Lxxx, who has hitherto dealt in productions bearing titles evidencing their fictitious character-such as " Azeth, the Egyptian," " Amymone," &cc., now puts forth a tale which, though an avowed fiction, bears the name of "Realities." Col. ARTHUR CUNYNGHAME has published an 8vo. volume called "A Glimpse at the Great Western Republic, during a rapid fourney in 1850." BLACKWOOD has much to say about the United States in his current number; and he says it with some abatement of his usual acerbity. He even praises, and not slightly, some American poetry, and thinks that some European tourists have indulged more in twaddle than truth

imaginings, portrayed a building and gathering of all nations

very closely resembling the realities which are now displayed

when writing about the country. The accounts of the Bank of England for the week show that the circulation has decreased £140,391, the public deposites increased £453,569, the private deposites decreased £249,232, and the bullion diminished £36,290. The impression in the money market is, that, though money is now very abundant, it will before long be scarce, and of course dearer. The exchanges in Paris get worse, and gold keeps try is constant and considerable. The Bank during the past week received £65,000 in gold from Constantinople, and about £75,000 from Mexico, yet the returns show a diminution of £36,000 in bullion; and therefore there has been a demand for £176,000 from some other quarters, principally, it is said, from France. The funds have been heavy for some days, but lower prices are not quoted. The Railway market is extremely dull. The traffic returns of some of the principal ines have disappointed expectations. The Corn market is steady, and prices are firm, but without any quotable advance, although fine Norfolk flour is a trifle dearer.

In the Foreign and Colonial market there is a very perceptible reduction in the price of cotton, both in Liverpool and London. The common kinds were 2d. per lb. cheaper on the 1st instant than they were on the 1st of January, and the finer kinds from 14d. to 1 6-8d. cheaper; and since the 1st instant the price of the former has fallen from id. to id. per lb. at Liverpool, where some From of the speculators are said to have suffered severely. There Sis has been a large arrival of wool from the Colonies, and the Di approaching sales will reach 45,000 bales. The woollen markets are dull at Rochdale, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Leeds, but without any reduction in prices. The Silk market s also inactive. Metals are generally quoted as dull, although business is said to be very brisk at Birmingham and Sheffield. The declared value of all sorts of metals exported during the three months which ended 5th April, 1851, was £2, 198, 359, being £231,957 more than it was last year for the same period; and the hardware, cutlery, and mechinery exported was £815,299, being £41,681 in excess of last year. The market for colonial products presents a favorable aspect. Sugar is perceptibly in advance, but coffee has given way a little; tea is dull, or rather slow in sale, without any alteration in price. All other articles are firm, and stocks on hand

Fortunately for your columns and your readers patience, our summary of foreign news must be very short, for there is literally no intelligence to give. In FRANCE public attention is fixed upon one subject, and its effects-the revision of the constitution; for upon that depends the coming Presidential election, and upon that the state of France. The Debats shows that fusion between the branches of the Royalists is impossible. The greatest diversity of views prevails among the majority of the Legislative Assembly on the subject of revision. Among the Legitimists alone there are four opinions, namely, absolute non-revision, total revision, either with a view to a future monarchy or a republic, and adjournment of the question for six months. M. DE GIRARDIN prophecies that the candidate of the party of order for the Presiency will be General CAVAIGNAC. He says : "We hear on all sides that this candidature makes rapid progress, and is received with marked favor by the moneyed men, the manufacturers, and the high and middle commercial

The only news from Spain, with the exception of the proability that the Queen will shortly give an heir to the Spanish throne, is, that the elections continue to occupy the public mind. The Progressista party, which but a few days ago seemed so united, is now wasting its strength in recriminations : while the Narvaez party endeavors to excite the fears of the nation by exaggerating the strength and resources of the democrats, who certainly give proofs of more vitality than was suspected. General ESPARTERO, who has been called upon to act as president of the general committee of the Progressista elections, has accepted that office, but declares himself tired of Spanish politics, and says he has no intention of giving up his country life for the uncertainties of which he agents to annihilate time and space, and we have now har-nessed a third to the car of science to protect us from the ravages pation with the ultra-democratic party, and forbids his friends

morial to the President of the French Republic, calling upon at which MM. GUIZDT, DE SALVANDY, DUMONY, MOLE, vernment with respect to the continued occupation of that city blind to the fact that the withdrawal of the French soldiery They will not be detained beyond the autumn.

We have nothing of a decisive nature from GERMANY, s preparing for similar demonstrations at Guildhall. The One report states that the Emperor of Avernia has, for some various city companies will vie with each other in their hositable arrangements. The British Commissioners have Letters from Berlin assert that the King of Paussia is to ssued invitations to the Foreign Commissioners, &c. to a meet the Emperor of Austral on the 15th, and that the latdinner at the Castle at Richmond. Nor are the humbler classes | ter is afterwards to meet the Emperor of Russia at Cracow ; forgotten. Fox and Henderson are contemplating a grand that Austria, Prussia, and Russia are prepared to act as stertainment to be given by their foremen and chief workmen one man at the approaching Diet at Frankfort, where, alto their brother workmen from foreign countries in the build- though the latter will not be seen, her influence will be felt, ng. The contractors for the catalogue have given their hands and her wishes predominate. It is not, we are told, so much holyday to examine the wonders which they have chronicled German affairs as European which will be really before that in toto from those which he entertains. assembly, and the great question there settled will be, What appear to be impelled with one and the same ides, a desire to are the most effective means of extinguishing civil liberty.

Admiralty, in anticipation of Mr. Hume's motion | invading the interior, except in one or two places where there | the happiness and freedom of the people." The divisions in | ing with rapid strides to a crisis, and that the time, although | the Progressista party render the result of the elections un- not yet arrived, is not far distant. That the entire middle and lower classes in Prussia are discontented, and that large number of packages arrived last Monday from India. The last news from Pourceau, dated the 12th, is that universal Germany is only waiting the arrival of no very far-off The number of colonial and foreign packages received to Gen. SALDANHA was expected at Lisbon from Oporto, at the day to rise as one man and declare the Fatherland free. This, May 10th was 11,409, of which the United States had sent head of five thousand troops. Although nominated President we are told, is inevitable; it is only a question of time. We

> LINGTON, who frequently visits the exhibition, and spent a fear that the revolters will not be satisfied with a mere change | TON stated that the Government had received information of long time there on Tuesday in different departments, with the of Ministers, and that they will insist on the abdication of the the Russian troops being on the point of evacuating the Da-

ders confidentially to the colonels of fourteen regigarrison of Paris, to hold themselves in readiness to march for the capital. M this be correct, some popular demonstr tion is expected. Gen. CHANGARNIER has joined the Fusionist party, and a grand dinner took place on Wednesday,

The Augsburgh Gazette states as a fact, that it is the in tention of the King of Denmark to enter into the German Confederation. We have not any idea that the Dames wil consent to such an arrangement; nor weekd it, we think, meet the views of the Emperor of Russia.

Late letters from MADRID speak of difficulties in connexion man princes, and carry great weight with them. In relation with ecclesiastical affairs between the Spanish Government exhibition; her Majesty set the example in a grand ball at to Rome, Lord Palmenston said, a few nights ago, that and the Pope. The elections are said to be going on favor-

Three o'clock .- It is stated that the Pours has delivered

The news from Paris is that the movement in favor of the revision of the constitution is making considerable progress

in the provinces, and also in the capital.

A long and exciting address has been circulating through the London papers during the last week, purporting to be a communication to a central committee in London, and signed Joseph Mazzini, and addressed to the Democratic Associations in Burope. This document was said to be a secret one : but the secret had leaked out, and a copy of it had been submitted to the Legislative Assembly of France. M. Mazzini has addressed a letter to the Times in which he says the lumns of that paper. He denies that he made such a report,

Paris Bourse, last prices yesterday : Five per cents. 90f 30c. ; Three per cents 55f. 90c.; Bank of France 2,050f.

London Stock Exchange, 3 o'clock: Consols for money

and says that the views detailed in the fabricated one differ

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES-Seventh Census.

STATES.	White population.	Free colored population.	Total free.	Slaves.	Federal Representative population.	No. of Reprs.	Fractions
Alabama	426,515	2,250	428,765	342,894	634,501	7	*72,289
Arkansas	126,071	587	162,658	46,982	190,848	2 *	3,444
California	200,000		200,000	20,002	200,000	2	12,596
Connecticut	363,189	7,415	370,604		370,604	4	*89,498
Delaware	71,282	17,957	89,239	2,289	90,612	1	00,400
Florida	47,120	926	48,046	39,341	71,650	1	DERTINATED
Georgia	513,083	2,586	515,669	362,966	733,448	8	*77,534
ndiana	983,634	5,100	988,734		988,734	11	•51,714
llinois	853,059	5,239	858,298		858,298	9	20,980
owa	191,830	292	192,122		192,122	2	4,718
Kentucky	770,061	9,667	779,728	221,768	912,788	10	*75,470
ouisiana	254,271	15,685	269,956	230,807	408,440	4	33,632
Maine	581,920	1,312	583,232	230,001	583,232	6	
Massachusetts	985,498	8,773	994,271		994,271	11	21,020
Maryland	418,763	73,943	492,706	89,800		6	*57,251
Mississippi	291,536	898	292,434	300,419	546,586	5	*78,076
Michigan	393,156	2,547	395,703		472,685	4	4,175
Aissouri	592,176	2,667	594,843	89,289	392,703	7	20,895
New Hampshire	317,354	477			648,416	3	*86,204
Vew York	3,042,574	47,448	317,831		317,831	33	36,725
New Jersey	466,283	22,269	3,090,022 488,552		3,090,022	5	*91,558
North Carolina	552,477	27,271		288,412	488,623	8	20,118
Ohio	1,951,101	25,930	580,458 1,977,031		753,505	21	3,889
Pennsylvania	2,258,480	53,201			1,977,031	25	9,289
Rhode Island	144,012	3,543	2,311,681		2,311,681		•62,833
South Carolina	274,775		147,555		147,555	2	*53,853
Cennessee	767,319	8,769	283,544	384,925	314,499	5	45,989
Pexas	133,131	6,280	773,599	249,519	923,310	10	*89,992
Vermont	312,756		. 134,057	53,346	166,064	2	*72,362
Virginia	894,149	710	313,466		313,466	3	32,360
Wisconsin	303,600	53,906 626	948,055 304,226	473,026	1,231,870 304,226	13	13,744
	19,517,885	409,200	19,927,085	3,175,902		233	
TERRITORIES.	The proof Theren						
District of Columbia	38,027	9,973	48,000	3,687			
finnesota	6,192		6,192	Innited the	a Four Whele		
New Mexico	61,632		61,632			530	
Oregon	20,000		20,000		VI STATE OF THE ST	1 337	
Jtah	25,000		25,000	y-south and			
Including 710 Indians.	19,668,736	419,173	20,087,909	3,179,589	21,832,621		

RECAPITULATION

	Total free population.	Slaves.	Representative population.
ree States	13,533,328 6,393,758 160,824	119 3,175,783 3,687	13,533,399 8,299,226
A subsequence of the control of the	20,087,909	3,179,589	21,832,625

23,267,498 [* The aggregate Representative population gives, as the nearest approximate ratio for 233 members, (the number fixed by law,) a ratio of 93,702; but this ratio gives only 220 members—leaving the remaining 13 to be assigned to the States having the largest residuary fractions. The States which thus gain a member are designated in the above table by a •.]

MECHANISM .- By JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Two equilateral triangles combined form a rhombus, cor nonly called a diamond. It is a quadrilateral figure, with all the sides and the opposite angles equal. Another equilateral riangle added to the rhombus forms a trapezoid; also a fou sided figure, with two of its opposite sides parallel, but not the ther two. The fourth triangle added to the trapezoid on one side forms a rhomboid, a four-sided figure, with its opposite sides and angles equal, but not all the sides or angles. If the triingle is added to another side of the trapezoid, the result is nother equilateral triangle. Four equilateral triangles, when mbined into a rhomboid or another triangle, can be folded nto a tetrahedron, the most simple of the "five regular solids," nclosed, of course, in four equilateral triangles. The tetrahedrop, though the most simple, and because the most simple, of all figures with length, breadth, and thickness, has properties exceedingly interesting and curious. When made of pasteboard, in considerable numbers, it can be combined into forms literally numberless and nameless, illustrating the works of nature and of art.

Six equilateral triangles, combined around one point as a centre, form a regular hexagon—a plane flat surface, with six equal sides and angles. This figure has very peculiar properties, exhibited in thousands of forms in the mechanism of creation, as it is in works of art. As two triangles combined form the rhombus, three of the latter figure, like six of the former, make a hexagon. The triangular hexagon, as formed of triangles, and the rhombic hexagon, as formed of

forms, can be folded into an octahedron, one of the five regular solids. This is the primary crystal of very many crys-

still, with some form of wire or other material immersed, till the water cools, when the octahedral crystals of alum will appear in regular forms and in great numbers. The tetrahedron just described, combined with the octahedron here mention may produce new and greatly varied forms, illustrating mechanism, both of divine and human origin, of illimitable exension, and indescribably beautiful. Twenty equilateral triangles folded may form an icosahedron, one of the five regular

EXPERIMENT.—The few short articles on "AGRICULTU-ALL GEOLOGY" recently given to the public, by being widely copied in public journals, both in this and other countries have been made very extensively reading lessons in schools If the same should be done with "MECHANISM," now i progress, and various other subjects of practical science, newspapers would become "school books," and schools be constantly enlivened and enriched by something new, instructive, and entertaining, and thus relieved from their present dull monotony, which compels thousands of the most talented scholars to become the most incorrigible truants, the first step to "Houses on Beauty" and the most incorrigible truants, the first step to "Houses or Refuge" and other prisons.

NEEDLE MANUFACTORY .- The Newark Daily Advertises says the only needle manufactory in this country is in that city, established by a gentleman from Manchester, England. formed of triangles, and the rhombic hexagon, as formed of rhombuses, together are capable of combinations uniting economy, strength, and beauty, sufficient for the employment of a whole life, becoming more interesting, rich, and beautiful at every step of progress in the work. The simplicity of such combinations fits them admirably for young hands, in which they work with an assiduity which never tires, because producing forms constantly new and increasingly beautiful.

Eight equilateral triangles, combined in several different forms, can be folded into an octahedron, one of the forms are strongled by a press at the rate of fifty a minute, and then strung upon wires and placed in another machine to be filed and fashioned into the forms of needles. The bardening is now done by a hot furnace, and they are afterwards tening is now done by a hot furnace, and they are afterwards at their cutting the thread.

PEWALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The second annual cats majority of the people of England are, we have no doubt, of this latter opinion.

The bill for continuing the property tax for one year has passed the House of Commons. The latter of the attacks of water. One of the heaviest showers of rain year has passed the House of Commons. The latter opinion is a pation with the ultra-democratic party, and forbids his friends from using their exertions to promote the election of any one of that party. His letter ends as follows: "My banner has but one device, the authority and splendor of the throne, and then suffered to stand perfectly states of New York, Ohio, and Vermont.

THE SOURCES OF THE POTOMAC .- No. VI. BUFFALO GLADE, ALLEGHANT Co. (MD.)

MAY 20, 1851. I am now writing from the Glade country of Maryland. which I have explored pretty thoroughly, and with which I have been much pleased. Its extent is some twenty miles from north to south, and about five miles from east to west, and is watered exclusively by the upper Youghlogany and its tributaries. The glades are of various sizes, and have impressed me with the idea that they were once a succession of akes, the waters of which, by some caprice of nature, having strikes the public attention most in the American vehicles is apprehended, however, by many persons, that the revolution May 16.—There is no Parliarmentary or other been drawn off into the great valley of the Mississippi, have the slightness of their wheels, springs, and axles. "They will not stop there, and that the abdication will be followed domestic news of importance. In some late elecand there relieved by islands of white oak trees and of alder and cranberry bushes. The bills and mountains which surround them are covered with forests of oak, sloping gently and gracefully to the margins of the glades, seeming never hot water, also attracts much attention. The number of nounce the arrival of the Count DE THOMAR at Southampton ments of the first division, not belonging to the to trespass a single rood beyond the limits allotted to them by taste; but I have observed that, when descending the ravines which sometimes lead into the glader, the pathway lies through a forest of exceedingly dense and lofty pines, where perpetual gloom reigne supreme, and the air is heavy with the sweet odors peculiar to these woods. Not a single glade have I yet seen which is not watered by a lovely stream, and, as these invariably abound in trout, they may well be deemed almost the paradise of fly-fishing angless. All the glades are "beautiful exceedingly," and present the appearance of a highly cultivated country; but while some of them are the home of solitude, and only inhabited by the feathered tribes, the hawk, the meadow lark, and the glorious mocking-bird being the rulers, others are enlivened by the habitations of man, and often there comes to the ear, borne sweetly along the peaceful air, the tinkling of sheep-bells and the lowing of distant herds. During: all the vernal months these pastoral or arcadism vales are uncommonly green, and, when the surrounding hills are glowing with the crimson and golden hues of autumn, their emerald beauty is said to be like the work of enchantment. The grasses which they yield grow to the height of four and five feet, and, when saited, yield a most valuable hay. As a matter of course, therefore, the glade country is emphatically a grazing country, and, judging from the few experiments which have been made, it is certain that the raising of cattle might here be pursued to immense advantage; indeed, as a source of wealth, the glades are rapidly rising into the first importance, and upon some of them, I am informed, two thousand cattle have recently been herded, previous to being taken to market. And it has occurred to me that when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shall have been completed across this glade country, as it will be during the present year, its agricultural resources will not

> unsurpassed for its salubrity and life-strengthening qualities. As inseparably identified with the Glades of Maryland, I must not forget to pay a passing tribute to the river Youghiogany. It is quite as picturesque and charming a stream as I have yet explored, and waters almost an unbroken wilderness. It is clear and rapid, has a number of interesting falls, and contains trout in the greatest abundance. It derives its singular name from the exclamation of Yough, which is said to have been made by an Indian, who, during the earlier war, was shot by a white man while swimming the river after committing a murderous assault upon his family.

only be more fully appreciated and employed, but it will be-

come a popular summer resort for the inhabitants of Balti-

more, a number of whose wealthy citizens are already be-

ginning to erect is the region villas and other country resi-

dences. As to the climate of the region, it is said to be

My ride through the glades has been attended with no personal adventures, excepting in the way of rare trout fishing, and these I must reserve for the benefit especially of my memory, when I shall have returned to my city life. I have, however, stumbled upon one or two bits of personal history which are worth recording.

The first has reference to an elderly lady and a widow, residing on Deep Creek glade, in whose house I was for a short time hospitably entertained. In the course of an hour's conversation with her. I ascertained that she was born and married in the town of Amherst, Massachusetts. Her husband was in comfortable circumstances, but having, about thirty years ago, entered into a land speculation, whereby he became the proprietor of seven thousand acres on the Kanawha river, in Virginia, he emigrated to that country. After once paying for this land, the titles were disputed, and he paid for it a second time; he then resided upon a portion of it for ten years, when its title was again disputed, and it was wrested from him. He and his helpmate longed for their home in New England, but had too much pride to return and so they settled in this wild section of the Alleghany mountains, where, after the genuine New England fashion, they surmounted every obstacle to success, and raised a family of a dozen sons and daughters, who are now the comforts of the widow in her old age. She spoke to me in the most affectionate terms of her children, and seemed deeply thankful for the many blessings she had enjoyed; but when she spoke of her departed husband and the home of her childhood, there was a pathos in her words which did not require the tears she shed to make them affecting in the extreme.

The other item of personal history which I would mention is connected with a venerable gentleman, who might with propriety be termed The Hermit Philosopher of the Allephanies. His name is JOHN McHENRY, the family to which ne belongs being one of the most ancient and respectable of Maryland. He commenced life under the guidance of his uncle James McHenry, (who was Secretary of War under Washington,) and he entered upon the profession of the law, wherein he acquitted himself with great credit. Becoming tired of practice, he turned his attention to reporting, and under his hand, assisted by Thomas Harris, came into existence that celebrated series of Maryland Law Reports, embracing the most important land and other cases that had been cided in the Provincial Court and Court of Appeals, from the year 1700 down to the American Revolution, and subsequently to the year 1800. He is also the author of a valueble work on the Ejectment Law of Maryland. In 1820, or about that time, he became tired of the world, as that expression is commonly understood, or rather perhaps fell in love with the wilderness, and retired to the solitude of the Alleghany mountains, where he has since resided. He is the owner of an extensive domain, comprehending a number of beautiful glades, the whole of which he seems anxious to preserve as he received it from the hand of nature, instead of mutilating to an undue extent with the plough. Being independent in circumstances, and having a wife who sympathizes with him in his refined tastes, he has surrounded himself with all that can render the life of an educated recluse pleasant and profitable; a comfortable dwelling, with convenient out-houses, a perpetually replenished larder, with good cooks and faithful servants, and a well-selected library.

In every particular, Mr. McHENRY is a first-rate specimen of that rapidly-dimi inishing class of Americans, denominated gentlemen of the old school;" and, on presenting to him my letter of introduction, I was quite fascinated with his elegant bearing, while my love for the picturesque in costume was gratified by his morning gown and the William Penn hat which surmounted his snowy head of hair. I was welcomed with the heartiest cordiality, and am still a guest under his roof, and I regret that the customs of polite society will not permit me to speak of him as I could desire. He has been an extensive traveller in Europe and the United States, and alleges that he has never breathed an atmosphere equal in healthfulness to that of the Alleghany Glade country. In politics he is a genuine Federalist, and an enthusiastic dmirer of Washington and his noble contemporaries. Though a devoted lover of the wilderness, he was never a follower of the chase, and but little of an angler; his manner of life has been strictly sedentary, and, having ever been animated by a never-satisfied thirst for knowledge, he has been and is an extensive devourer of books, which he has the ability to master in some half dozen languages. Though partial to solitude, he is fond of company ; and nothing seems to afford him more pleasure than the tendering of his hospiality to those who journey in his vicinity. He is quit satisfied with his lot, as well he may be, and has playfully expressed the idea that he would be perfectly happy, had he but one neighbor as lazy as himself, and could he but afford to subscribe for all the more prominent periodicals of the

The Boston Post records the death of SAMUEL CUSHMAN. aged 68, at Portsmouth, (N. H.) He was for several years a Representative in Congress, and had held the office of navy agent at Portsmouth, and other public trusts.